

# GRADE 6 TERM 1-3 COMPLETE NOTES

## ART AND CRAFT.

### Picture Making

- Picture making involves the application of various method such as painting, drawing, collage and montage.

### Drawing

- It is making pictures using lines and shades.

### Stippling technique

- Involves using dots to create value and make an object look like solid while on a drawing surface.

### Creating light and dark effect using the stippling techniques

- Stripping technique uses dots to create value and make an object look solid while on drawing surface.
- In stippling, areas that are light have a small number of dots and areas that are dark have many dots.
- **Tonal value** is the darkness and lightness of the colour of an object.
- When stippling the number of dots should gradually change from one area to another.
- **Gradually** means that the dots should not change suddenly but slowly from one step to the next.

PUPILS ACTIVITY

PAGE 1-3

### Factors to consider when drawing forms

1. Proportion
2. Balance
3. Space

PUPILS ACTIVITY

PAGE3-4

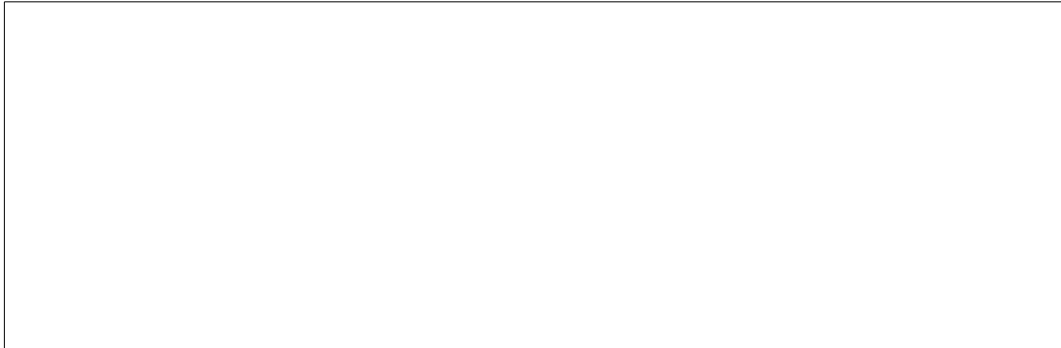
### Creating a dark effect on two overlapped forms by stippling

- When two or more objects are placed or drawn in a way that they appear to be covering or blocking each other's parts, the objects are said to be **overlapping**.
- When overlapping objects
  1. The large objects should be placed at the back -**background**, while the small objects in front- **foreground**
  2. The objects in front should be drawn at a lower position than the ones at the back.

3. Objects closer to you are the ones in front and those far from you are the ones at the back.
- Objects in the middle are said to be at the **middle ground**.
- The objects that overlap are always separated by light and dark effect.

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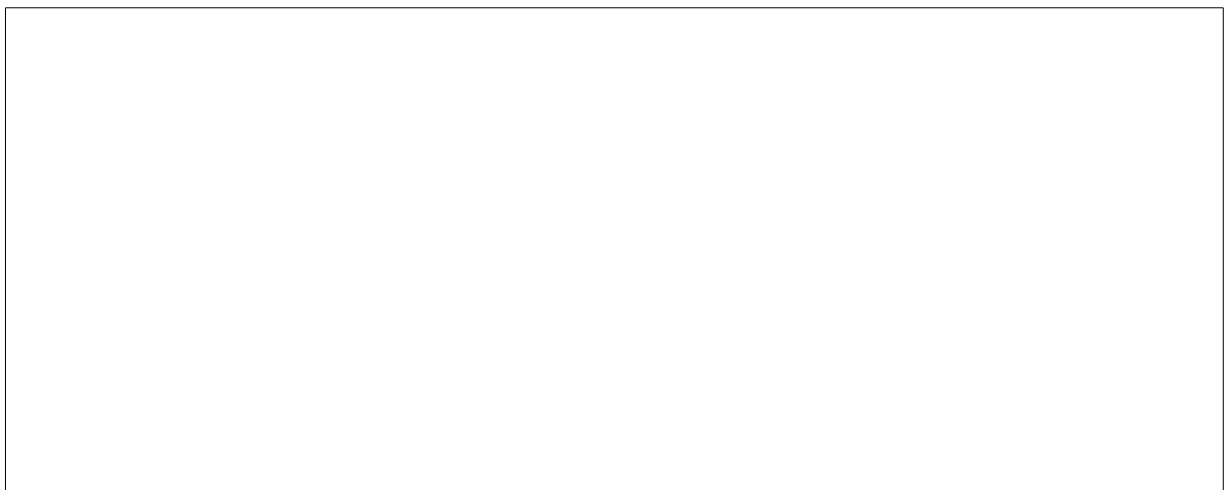
PAGE 6-7



### Drawing three overlapped forms using the stippling technique

#### Pot/gourd/calabash

1. Collect the suggested tools and materials
2. Follow the suggested steps and draw three overlapped forms using the stippling techniques
  - 2.1 Arrange the pot, gourd and calabash on a flat surface. The pot should be behind, the gourd in the middle and the calabash in front.
  - 2.2 Draw an outline of the three objects. Use dotted lines to show the objects are overlapping.
  - 2.3 Use rubber to erase parts or lines which have overlapped.
  - 2.4 Chose the direction you want to have and the direction you want less light.
  - 2.5 Use many dots to shade area and gradually reduce the dots as you move towards the light area.



### Drawing

### Imaginative composition

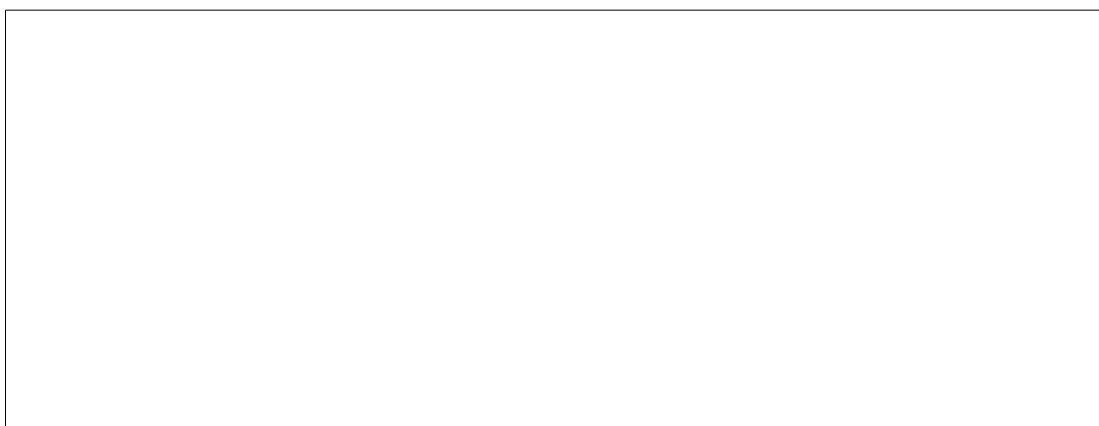
- **Imaginative drawing** is a drawing made from an idea that is in your mind not what you see.

### Creation of textural effect by stippling technique

- In stippling technique, dots can be used to show the surface quality of an object.
- **Texture** is the quality of a surface. Texture is used to show how an object would feel when touched.
- The surface with many dots is considered to be **rough** while the surface with few dots is considered to be **smooth**.

PUPILS ACTIVITY

PAGE 9-11



### Creating visual balance when drawing several forms

- **Balance** is the arrangement of objects in a space within a picture composition.
- Balance makes an art more attractive. It makes the artwork more stable and more comfortable to look at.
- When balancing objects, we should place them at the centre of our space and make them large enough to occupy at least more than half of our space.
- We can balance objects or forms using
  1. Colours
  2. Lines
  3. Shape
  4. Texture
  5. Tonal value
- There are 3 ways of creating balance
  - a. Placing objects at the centre of the drawing space, so that the left part and the right part of the composition look equal.
  - b. Arranging forms in away that the left and the right side of your composition are not equal.
  - c. Arranging forms in a imaginative manner.

PUPILS ACTIVITY

PAGE 12-13

### Drawing an imaginative composition of a twig with two leaves and a fruit

1. Collected the suggested tools and materials.

Pencil/pen/rubber/picture of real twig with two leaves and fruit.

2. Place a picture of a real twig with two leaves and a fruit on a flat surface.
3. Use a ruler to draw the drawing space you will use in your drawing book. Draw an outline shape of the objects. Use dotted line to show where the objects are overlapping.
4. Use a rubber to erase parts or lines which have been overlapped. Reduce the darkness of your outline using a rubber.
5. Chose the direction you want to have more light and the direction you want less light.
6. Apply more dots on the dark areas and fewer dots on the light areas. Let the dots fade gradually.
7. Identify the sharp edges, corners and holes on the twig and fill them with more dots to create texture.

### **Appreciating each others work.**

PUPILS ACTIVITY

Page 15- 16

### **PAINTING**

**Painting** is the skill of creating an image by using paint.

### Imaginative composition

#### Painting imaginative composition

- Materials used in painting are
  1. Paints
  2. Painting surface like :
    - 2.1 paper
    - 2.2 cloth
    - 2.3 canvas
    - 2.4 stone
    - 2.5 skin
    - 2.6 wall
    - 2.7 boards
  3. Tools like
    - 3.1 paintbrush
    - 3.2 sponge
    - 3.3 paint palette
    - 3.4 Spatula

**NOTE: Palette** is a flat surface on which a painter arranges and mixes paints. It can be made of wood, plastic or carton paper.

- Tools and materials used for painting can be found or made locally within our environment.

PUPILS ACTIVITY

PAGE 17

### Factors to consider when painting

1. Subject matter
  2. Centre of interest
  3. Proportionality
  4. Depth
- Every painting is based on a theme or topic also known as the subject matter
  - A painting can be about:
    1. Sports
    2. Family
    3. Education
    4. Celebration among others.
  - The part of a painting that attracts your attention is known as **centre of interest**.

You can create centre of interest in painting by

- a. Making a particular object bigger than the rest.
  - b. Using colours that contrast (different colours)
  - c. Placing an object at the centre of the painting.
- Painting the actual size and shape of an object compared to another is called **proportionality**.

- On the painting surface objects that are near you should be placed lower and be bigger in size while objects far from you should be placed higher and smaller in size. Hthis helps to create **depth** and make the painting look real.

### Creating tonal value in painting

- In painting an object can be made to look real by varying the lightness and darkness of the colours used.
- The lightness or darkness of colour is also known as the **tonal value** of the colour.
- Tonal value is created using shading and tinting techniques.
- **Shading** involves adding black to a colour to make it look dark.
- **Tinting** involves adding white colour to a colour to make it light.
- The addition of black or white colour creates **tonal variation**.
- In order to create tonal value effect when painting, identify the direction of light reflecting on the object.
- Apply dark colour paint of the object that you want to be dark and use white colour on areas that you want to be light. Merge the two colours gradually.

ACTIVITY – PAGE 21-22

### Painting an imaginative composition – sporting activity

ACTIVITY PAGE 23-25

### MONTAGE

**Montage** is a picture composition that is created by cutting and joining images that relate to each other.

### **Pictorial composition**

#### **Montage pictorial composition**

- The cut out pictures used to create montage are glued on a surface known as **base** or mounting surface.
- The base used should be flat.
- A base can be :
  1. Manila paper
  2. Cardboard
  3. Hardboard
  4. Plywood
  5. Or any other flat surface.

PUPILS ACTIVITY

Page 26

### **Characteristics of a montage**

- in a montage picture are arranged in a manner that they can overlap each other. Overlapping means one picture is glued on top of the other.
- Picture used to make a montage can be sourced from old newspapers, old magazines, and calendars, downloaded and printed images from the internet.
- The pictures used are usually related so as to tell the same story or communicate a particular message.
- Cut out text can also be used to help a montage to communicate even better.

PUPIL'S ACTIVITY

Page 27

### **Spacing and balancing forms in a montage composition**

- Arranging cut out images on the base before pasting them will help you to achieve balance when creating a montage.
- You can use chose to arrange the picture cut outs side by side. Or overlap them
- In montage overlapping involves putting one picture cuts out on to top of another in a way that allows the picture at the back to be partly visible
- When overlapping, let the small picture cuts be glued on top of the big picture cut out.
- Ensure proper use of space by using more than half of the mounting surface.
- Good use of space helps to create balance and center of interest for the montage.
- When balancing objects, arrange them in away they communicate well with each other in order to tell a story or send a message.

PUPILS ACTIVITY

Page 28-29

### **Creating a montage composition**

1. Collect the suggested tools and materials.  
Base/adhesive/razor/scissors/pictures
2. Pick the subject matter for your montage
3. Cut out the pictures. You need for your montage.
4. Arrange the pictures cut outs on the base.
5. Mark the position of each picture to avoid disarranging when you will be pasting.
6. Apply glue on the back side of each picture cut outs and then paste it to the base.
7. Add more details to your montage by making cut outs of other things like grass
8. You can trim parts of the cuts outs that are outside the mounting surface.
9. Mount your work

PUPILS ACTIVITY

Page 29-31

### **Appreciating each other's work**

PUPILS ACTIVITY

PAGE 32

The teacher can appreciate pupils work by

1. Displaying of good pieces of work
2. Showing personal enthusiasm by the teacher.
3. Evident interest in what learners are doing.
4. Discussing and judging of good work.
5. Personal enthusiasm by other learners.

## **INDIGENOUS KENYAN CRAFTS**



## **Basketry**

**Basketry** is the art of making containers and other items using flexible fibres.

### **Coil and stitch technique**

- It is the art of coiling materials and sticking them together using a needle and thread to make an item.

### **Samples of coil and stitch items**

- There are two types of coils
  1. **Plaited coils** – are made by braiding two or more strands of a material to make a pattern.
  2. **Roiled coils** – are made by roiling strands of materials together
- Items made using the coil and stitch technique are made using any suitable materials that can be rolled e.g. banana fibres, palm leaves
- In weaving, the materials used are interlaced vertically and horizontally on a loom to form an item.
- The vertical threads are called **warps** and the horizontal threads are the **wefts or fillings**.
- In basketry, one does not use a loom.
- In the coil and stitch technique, the materials are rolled in a circular form and stitched together using a needle and a string.

PUPILS ACTIVITY

Page 35

### **Selecting materials for coil and stitch technique**

- Coil and stitch materials can be sourced from
  1. natural materials or
  2. man made materials
- **Natural materials** are those that can be found in the environment
- **Man made materials** include synthetic.

<b>Man made materials</b>	<b>Natural materials</b>
nylon	Raffia
Carbon fibre	Wool
Polyester	Silk
Yarn	Reeds
Acrylic yarn	Cane
	Banana
	fibres
	sisal

- Materials used in coil and stitch technique should be flexible and easy to roil to form the coils needed.
- When selecting materials to make a door mat using the coil and stitch technique, consider whether they are
  1. Durable
  2. easy to clean and

- 3. non slippery.
- Always use non slippery materials to avoid slip and fall accidents

### **Preparing selected materials for coil and stitch technique**

- There are different ways for preparing materials to be used to make an item using the coil and stitch technique.
- They include
  1. Dyeing
  2. Plaiting
  3. Tearing
  - 4.

### **Methods of preparing selected materials for coil and stitch technique**

#### **1. Tearing methods**

- Involves splitting materials such as banana fibres into thin strips for easier use.
- This can be done using your hands or a fibre stripper.

#### **PUPILS ACTIVITY**

Page 38-39

#### **2. Dyeing**

- Is the process of changing the original colour of materials used to make an item to different colour.

#### **PUPILS ACTIVITY**

Page 41

#### **3. Plaiting**

- Is a technique whereby strands of suitable materials such as rope or silk are braided together to make a single string of fibre.

#### **PUPILS ACTIVITY**

Page 43

#### **4. Stripping method**

4.1 Collected the suggested tools- Fibre stripper/basin/cutting tools/sisal/water

4.2 Spilt the sisal stem into thin strips that can fit in the fibre stripper.

4.3 Place the sisal strips in the middle of the fibre stripper and pull them through to get sisal fibre.

4.4 Wash the fibre using clean water

4.5 Dry the washed sisal fibre in the open sun.

### **What to consider when coiling and stitching an item.**

1. Uniformity of coils
2. Consistent tension
3. Craftsmanship
4. Materials

## **Making a floor mat using coil and stitch technique using man made materials or natural materials.**

### **PUPILS ACTIVITY**

Page 46

1. Collect the suggested materials and tools.  
Needle/scissors/thread/man made materials
2. Prepare the strand by rolling the length of the strand you need
3. Use nylon paper or sellotape to wrap and cover the beginning end of the strand.
4. Coil the wrapped end of the strand to form a small circle. Using a thread and needle, stitch the wrapped end of the strand by inserting and pulling the needle through the strand. Start stitching from the center as you move outwards.
5. Fasten the loop after the first round by passing the needle from right towards the left onto the back of the strand.
6. Continue to coil and stitch the strand to make a mat. Add more rope until you get your desired size of the floor mat.
7. Finish the floor mat by fastening the end of the strand using stitches
8. Display your floor mat

### **Leatherwork**

- Leather work involves using different types of leather materials to make items.
- Leather material is produced from skin and hides of animals.
- You can design a leather pencil case using
  1. Thonging technique
  2. Beading technique

### **Beaded leather wristband**

Samples of beaded leather wristbands

Pupil's activity

Page 49-50

- Wristbands are decorative items that people wear around their wrists
- Beaded leather wristbands are made using leather materials and beads
- Beading technique involves using colourful beads to make an item more colourful and attractive.
- Beaded wristbands can be made and decorated using different line patterns such as straight, zigzag and wave patterns
- The stitching technique is used to tightly hold the beads used to decorate the leather.
- The stitching technique can also be used to decorate the leather items

### **Preparing used leather for making wristband**

- We can prepare and reuse old leather materials to make new items. We can get used leather from leather items such as shoes, boots, handbags, wallets, belts, coats among others
- To make quality leather items using leather, one needs to clean and prepare it properly
- The tools to prepare used leather include
  - A. Leather cutting tools like scrap cutter or a leather knife
    - Used to cut out and remove unwanted parts of the used leather and also cut them into strips
  - B. Leather punch like a revolving punch or a chisel
    - Used to make holes in the leather in readiness for reuse
  - C. Mallet
    - Used for tapping the chisel
  - D. Pliers
    - Used for removing pins that may be in the used leather
- You can make used leather look better by applying wax or shoe polish or natural oil to give it a shiny glow and an attractive look
- The polish used will depend on the colour of the leather, that is, use black polish for black leather

Pupil's activity  
Page 50-53

### **Making and decorating beaded leather wristbands**

Pupil's activity  
Page 53

- Wristbands can be decorated using beads and stitching technique
- **Stitching technique** is the art of using a needle and a string to tightly hold a material to another material
- The beads used to decorate a leather wristband can be applied using different line patterns such as straight, zigzag and wavy
- Colour can also be used for decorations. Beads of various colors can be used to make the leather wristband more beautiful. They can also be used to create colour patterns

### **Making and decorating a beaded leather wristband using a zigzag line patterns**

Pupil's activity  
Page 54

### **Making and decorating a beaded leather wristband using a straight line patterns**

Pupil's activity  
Page 54-58

### **Making and decorating a beaded leather wristband using a wavy line patterns**

### **Making and decorating a beaded leather wristband using a zigzag line patterns**

### **POTTERY**

**Pottery** is the art of making items such as cups, vases, plates, pots among many other using clay.

Clay pots can be made using

1. **Coil technique** – involves making rolls of clay and coiling them in the shape of a pot
2. **Slab technique** – involves creating forms by joining shapes cut from thick sheets of damp clay. These sheets are known as **slabs**

### **Samples of items made using the slab technique**

- Clay models of items are geometrical in shape are made using the slab technique
- A clay glue known as slip is used to help stick the slaps together
- Geometrical shapes include cubes, cuboids, cylinders, cones, pyramidal among others

### **Tools used in slab technique**

1. Needle tool

Used for scoring the slab. It can also be used in cutting the slabs into different shapes

2. Cut off wire

Used in cutting large lumps of prepared clay

3. Fettling knife

Used for trimming unwanted parts of the slabs.

It can also be used to pierce decorations onto the clay items

4. Sponge

Used to smoothen the clay items

5. Bristle brush

Used to carry water and slip to specific areas of the modelled clay

6. Wooden modelling tools

These tools come in different shapes, and they are useful in all sorts of hand building. They can be used to smoothen the joints of the clay items

7. Scraper

Used to smoothen the cracks on wet or soft leather hard clay

This is clay that is firm but mouldable.

It can be made of wood or metal

8. Batterns

- Used when rolling clay to make sure the slab has equal thickness

### **Preparing clay for modelling geometrical forms**

Pupil's activity

Page 64-65

- Kneaded clay must be covered up with a damp cloth or a plastic container to keep it moist
- **Leather-hard clay** is dry enough to maintain form and still damp enough to be smoothened, carved and decorated
- **Grog** is clay that has been dried, fired, crushed and added to normal clay
- Grog clay prevents clay items from shrinking and reduces the chances of the items from cracking during the drying process. Using grog clay in pottery is a great way to recycle and reuse clay
- **Slip** is a mixture of clay and water. It is best for use when it has thick consistency. To obtain this mixture, mix lumps of clay with water and let it settle for at least one day to get a thicker paste. The slip is used to join the slabs together

### **Preparing slip for slab technique**

Pupil's activity

Page 65-

### **Modelling geometrical forms using the slab technique – cube form**

Pupil's activity

Page 66-70

### **Modelling geometrical forms using the slab technique – cuboids form**

Pupil's activity

Page 71-74

### **Modelling geometrical forms using the slab technique – conical form**

Pupil's activity

Page 74

### **Modelling geometrical forms using the slab technique – pyramidal form**

Pupil's activity

Page 75-78

## **SCULPTURE**

- It is the art of creating figures or forms in 3D
- It is a 3D artwork created by shaping or combining materials such as stone, wood to form an image or representation e.g stature, monument.

Sculpt or carve method include

1. Incising method
2. Texturing

### **Samples of indigenous shallow carved wooden containers**

Pupil's activity

Page 79-80

- **Carving** is the art of cutting and shaping a solid material such as wood or stone to make an item
- **Carving** – it is a sculpturing technique of making sculpture by eliminating some parts of the body mass to create a desired shaped
- when choosing the type of wood to use for carving an item consider
  1. Function of the item – bowl made of hardwood is durable and can resist moisture well. Wooden bowl made from soft wood can be used to serve food without getting stained
- Carving tools include
  1. Chisel
  2. Gouge
  3. Carving knife
  4. Mallet

### **Making a shallow carved wooden bowl using carving technique**

Pupil's activity

Page 81-82

### **Decorating a shallow carved wooden bowl using incising method**

Pupil's activity

Page 81-82

- **Incising** is a technique that involves cutting or carving a decorative design pattern on an item using a sharp cutting object.
- The design patterns are cut in slightly below the surface of the wood using a sharp cutting tool such as a chisel, gouge or a nail
- A mallet can also be used to make deeper impressions of the design
- When using a mallet to incise the decorations, be careful not to use too much force because the carved item may break

### **Decorating a shallow carved wooden bowl using texturing method**

- **Texturing** is a decorating method that helps create visual and physical interest
- Texture is the surface condition of an object. It can be smooth or rough, sharp or rounded
- There are many tools you can use to create texture on a wooden item. You can use a **1. Nail 2. Carving gouge, a file or 3. an awl** to add dimples on the bowl surface
- The type of texture used to decorate an item depends on the functionality of the item. Rough texture can make it difficult to hold an item used for eating or serving

#### Uses of sculpture

1. Religious purpose
2. Advertisement
3. Historical recording
4. Storytelling
5. Decorating



## **Graphic design**

**Graphic design** is the art of arranging and designing pictures and text to communicate a message.

## **Stencil printing**

Samples of stencil printing

Pupil's activity

Page 87-88

- The art of creating images on a surface by pressing an object is called printing. The images created during this process is called a **print**
- We can make different types of prints while doing our daily activities, for example stepping on sand
- We can also use a thin sheet of paper, plastic or metal with a design that has been cut out to make prints. This item is called a **stencil**.
- The design on a stencil can be a picture or text. The design that is printed out is called a **motif**. The shape of the design can be represented severally during printing to create interesting patterns.
- Colour is applied through or around the cut out design to create an image on a surface. This process is known as **stencil printing**

## **Materials and tools for stencil printing**

Pupil's activity

Page 89- 90

### 1. Stencil

A stencil can be made out of paper, plastic or metal

### 2. Ink or paint

Can be made by crushing leaves, charcoal or flowers and mixing water. The ink can also be bought

### 3. Paint application tools

These are used to apply ink through the stencil to the printing surface.

They include a toothbrush, a sponge, a piece of cloth or cotton

### 4. Printing surface

The motif can be printed on paper, fabric, wood, wall, skin among others

- The most common stencil used is cardboard paper because it is easy to cut and readily available
- The stencil used should be strong and one that cannot absorb ink easily
- The cutting tools should be sharp and pointed to make sure the design cuts are clean and precise
- Cutting should be done on smooth and hard surface like glass

## **Designing motifs for stencil printing**

Pupil's activity  
Page 90-91

### **Stencil printing motifs on fabric**

Pupil's activity  
Page 91-92

When paint or ink is applied through the design gaps in the stencil the image created is called a **positive image**.

When the paint or ink is applied on the outside or around the cut out stencil design, the image created is called a **negative image**

### **Calligraphic lettering**

- Decorations used to make seasonal cards look more attractive are known as **embellishments**.  
They include coloured beads, dried or plastic flowers, buttons, ribbons, pins and many others
- Embellishments can be attached at the front, inside, at the back or all sides of the card.
- The letters or words used to write messages on seasonal cards can also be written using beautiful styles  
Examples of such style are
  - ✓ Old English - HAPPY BIRTHDAY
  - ✓ Times new roman – HAPPY BIRTHDAY
  - ✓ Lucida calligraphy – HAPPY BIRTHDAY
- Beautiful style of writing is known as calligraphy
- Calligraphy can be done using pen called calligraphy pen. The nib of a calligraphy pen has different shapes that help us create different styles of letters
- We can buy calligraphy pen or improvise and make it from a bamboo stick
- You can also construct 3D block letters or creatively combine uppercase and lowercase letters to decorate seasonal card.
- Uppercase letters are also known as capital letters
- Lowercase letters are also known as small letters.

### **Making a calligraphy pen using bamboo stick**

Pupil's activity  
Page 95 -96

### **Making seasonal cards using stencil printing**

Pupil's activity  
Page 95 -96

### **Paper craft**

Paper craft is the art of making three dimensional objects using different kinds of paper.

### **Paper flowers**

Samples of paper flower

Pupil's activity  
Page 98

- In paper craft we use paper as main material
- There are different types of flowers that can be used to make paper items.  
They include
  1. Tissue paper
  2. Old newspaper
  3. Old magazine papers
  4. Card paper
  5. Paper from books
  6. Adhesives such as glue

### **Techniques of making and decorating paper flowers**

Pupil's activity  
Page 99-100

1. Folding  
The paper is folded several times to make a flower design
  2. Cutting  
Involves cutting paper into shape of a flower
  3. Pasting  
Involves gluing cut out papers of different or similar colours to make a flower
  4. Twisting  
Involves winding a paper to create interesting patterns and form a flower
  5. Pleating  
Involves folding and twisting paper to make a flower design
- Objects that are used to add beauty to a paper flower are known as **embellishments**.  
They include

1. Buttons – can be pasted on paper craft item by gluing or stitching. We can use buttons of different colours, shapes and texture
  2. Coloured sand – can be coloured using normal ink or coloured water and sprinkled on a paper flower with glue on it
  3. Inedible seeds –
  4. Beads
  5. Fabric – can be decorated and then stitched or pasted on a paper flower
- Other simple ways of decorating paper flowers include painting using water paints, tie and dye or stencil printing.

### **Making paper flower using cutting technique**

Pupil's activity  
Page 100-101

### **Making paper flower using pleating technique**

Pupil's activity  
Page 101-104

### **Making paper flower using twisting technique**

Pupil's activity  
Page 104-105

### **Making paper flower using pasting technique**

Pupil's activity  
Page 105-107

### **Making paper flower using folding technique**

Pupil's activity  
Page 107-109

### **Making and decorating a paper container**

Pupil's activity  
Page 109-110

- A container used for holding is called a flower vase

- When making a paper container, use paper that is stiff to ensure the container is strong. Examples of strong papers include hard paper, cardboard paper or manila paper
- Through cutting, folding, scouring and pasting, papers can be manipulated to create a paper container to display paper flowers
- To make a paper container more attractive, we need to decorate it
- Geometric shapes can be cut out and pasted to create beautiful decorations. These shapes include circles, square, rectangle, oval, triangle among others
- You can use the skills you learned in stencil printing lessons to print an image on a fabric or paper, cut it out and then paste it on a paper container to decorate it
- You can use the skills you learned in montage unit to decorate a paper container by cutting flower pictures from different sources and gluing them on paper container

### **Making a paper container using the folding technique**

Pupil's activity  
Page 110-113

### **Making a paper container using the cutting technique**

Pupil's activity  
Page 114-116

### **Simple animation**

#### **Flip book animation: bouncing ball**

Samples of flip book animation

Pupil's activity  
Page 117-118

- A book that has a number of Images that gradually change from one page to the next in sequence is known as flip book
  - When the pages of a flip book are quickly flipped through the objects in the images appear to be moving.
  - The art of making drawings appear to have life or movement is known as animation
  - Paper is the main material used in making a flip book
- 
- Drawing created on flat surface can only be viewed from one direction. They are known as 2 dimensional – 2D- drawings. For example montages, paintings, drawings
  - In order to animate 2D drawings, first decide on the direction of your object
  - There are three main positions for objects in motion. These positions are known as key positions. These are first key, middle position and last key.
  - The postures filled in between the key positions are known as **breakdowns**.
  - Breakdowns help to create smooth movements of the objects in a flip book

### **What to consider when making a flip book**

1. When making a flip book, the images should be drawn in a way that shows the gradual series of the actions being performed
2. The arrangements of images in a way that describes a series of actions or movements is known as sequences
3. The number of images that change from one action to another is known as frequency
4. Smooth movement of images in a flip book is created through the frequency of images used.

When we use or create many images to make a flip book, the movement of images becomes smooth.

5. A flip is made of the components below

#### **A. TEXT**

These are letters and words that are written in a flip book,

For example, the top page of the flip book can have the title of the animation.

#### **B. ILLUSTRATION**

These are images that are drawn in the flip book.

They are normally inside the pages in a sequence

#### **C. LAYOUT**

This is how you plan to creatively arrange your text and images on the pages of the flip book.

#### **D. COLOUR.**

This can be used to make the images and text more beautiful

### **Making a simple flip book of a bouncing ball**

Pupil's activity

Page 121-124

### **Flip book animation: walking stick figure**

A walking stick figure book

Pupil's activity

Page 124-125

- A stick figure is a human body structure that has been drawn using lines
- Legs and hands are the most common parts of the body that shows movement. They are known as limbs
- To animate a walking stick, limb movement should change in sequence.
- The direction of movement is marked with poses
- A poses the way you position an object, just like the way you pose for photographs

### **Drawing a sequence of limb movement of a walking stick figure**

Pupil's activity

Page 126

- In walking movement, the hands move in opposite directions to the leg that is in the same sides

For example, when the right hand is in front , the left leg will be at the back and vice versa

- The number of sequences of a movement will increase the frequency of the figure.  
This will, therefore, make the figure move smoothly during the animation of the flip book

### **Making a simple flip book using a walking stick figure**

Pupil's activity

Page 126-128

## **PHOTOGRAPHY**

**Photography** is the skill of taking pictures using a camera

### **Elements of photography: viewpoint and background**

- A scenery is the natural appearance of a place or an environment
- When taking photographs, basic factors known as elements of photographs must be considered  
These elements include
  1. Viewpoint
  2. Background
  3. Focus quality
  4. Image quality
  5. Lighting quality
  6. Centre of interest
  7. Framing
  8. Composition
- A photographer can take pictures from different positions also known as **viewpoint**
- Viewpoints can include
  1. Bird's eye view – this is when photographs are taken from above a high position
  2. Worm's eye view – this is when photographs are taken from ground level
  3. Normal eye view – these are photographs taken at the level of the eyes when standing
- Centre of interest is the part of a photograph that attracts attention. It also helps define the theme of the photograph. We use balance and focus to create centre of interest.
- To make a photograph attractive we also need to choose a beautiful surrounding. The overall surrounding of a scenery is known as the background.
- A background should be attractive and one that helps the main background colours that contrast with the center of interest so as to make the main subject cleaner and in focus
- The background should not steal or divert attention from the main subject of the photograph.
- We can take photographs based on themes like nature, games and sports, culture, among others.

Pupil's activity  
Page 129-131

### **Focus quality, image quality, framing and composition**

Pupil's activity  
Page 131-133

- Framing and composition is the way objects are positioned within a frame.  
A frame is a rectangular or square space that a photograph is supposed to fit
- When a particular object in a photograph is seen more clearly than other objects, we say it is focus
- Focus quality of the main object in a photograph should be sharper and clearer
- Focus quality helps to create the centre of interest of scenery
- The object that attracts your attention first is known as the main subject



- When framing, we should first identify and focus on the main subject by making it sharper and clearer than the background
  - Objects that are behind the main subject make the background
  - Always choose a background that does not divert attention from the main subject of a photograph
- 
- Another element of photography is lighting. Light helps us to see objects clearly and improves the image quality
  - We can use natural light from the sun or artificial sources such as flash lights, lamps, electric bulbs or fire
  - Light helps improves the image quality of a photograph by enhancing the colours, shapes and textures of the objects in the photograph.

## **PRESENTATION AND EXHIBITION**

### **MOUNTING AND DISPLAY**

Mounting artwork can be done using window technique

2D artwork can be mount on conventional and unconventional surfaces

Samples of mitre frames

Pupil's activity

Page 134 -135

- Artwork can be mounted on various surfaces such as manila paper, carton, a cardboard, and then framed to keep them safe.
- A frame is a structure made of wood, metal or plastic that surrounds or borders a picture, Painting or drawing and holds it in position. A frame also adds beauty to the artwork it holds
- Framing is the method of surrounding and fixing a picture in position using a frame
- Mounting is the art of fixing images on a hard and firm surfaces known as a backboard
- Mounting and framing helps protect 2D artworks from holding, wearing and tearing

### **Making a picture frame using mitre joints**

- The process of joining pieces of wood to form a mitre joint is known as joinery
- Joinery is done using strong adhesives such as glue or nails or both
- A mitre joint is formed when two pieces of wood are cut at an angle of 45 degrees and joined to form a corner to make a 90 degree joint
- Mitre joint are used to make frames for mounting 2D artworks

Pupil's activity

Page 136-139

### **Mounting and framing 2 dimensional (2D) artworks**

Pupil's activity

Page 139-143

### **Exhibition skills**

An exhibition is a space or an event where artworks such as paintings, drawings, pottery and sculpture are displayed and presented to the public

### **Exhibition of 2D and 3d artwork**

#### **Elements of presentation and exhibition**

- Exhibitions are usually held in open places like school dining halls, hallways, notice boards or classroom
- Exhibition spaces should have enough natural or artificial lighting to illuminate the artworks on display. Proper lighting helps the artworks look more attractive

- 2D and 3D artworks can be displayed on tables, stands, pedestals, shelves, walls, desks, windows, floors and any other flat surfaces. An exhibition can display and present both 2D and 3D artworks at the same time.
- The display surfaces must be strong and stable to safely hold the 3D artworks and protect them from falling and breaking.
- An artist can also decorate the display surface to enhance the beauty of the artworks. Decorated fabrics, paper craft and painted walls are some of the ways of decorating a display surface
- The space used for an exhibition should have enough light, good ventilation and have enough room for people to freely move around and observe the artworks

Pupil's activity

Page 144-145

### **Marketing strategies for artworks**

- Marketing strategies are methods used to promote a product or a service to attract people to buy them
- There are traditional and modern types of marketing strategies. Traditional marketing strategies use boards, pamphlets, radio, television or word of mouth while modern marketing strategies use digital means such as online marketing, social media marketing and many more to reach audiences
- Exhibitions are also a powerful marketing tool because they bring the art to the eye of a customer.
- Marketing helps inform people about the existence of an artwork, the artist who made it and where to find it.

Pupil's activity

Page 146-147